

目 錄

主題一	代名詞 (人稱、所有、反身)	代名詞的小概念/中上 L1/中上 L2/ 中上 L3	PP. 3-21
主題二	數詞	數詞的小概念/中上 L4/中上 L5/ 中上 L6/中上 L7	PP. 23-42
主題三	形容詞比較級和助動詞	形容詞比較級和助動詞的小概念/ 初下 L19/初下 L22/中下 L19/ 中下 L20/中下 L21	PP. 44-68
主題四	副詞及動名詞與不定詞	副詞及動名詞與不定詞的小概念/ 中上 L8/中上 L9/中上 L10	PP. 70-85
主題五	完成式與過去進行式	完成式與過去進行式的小概念/ 中上 L11/中上 L12/中下 L13/ 中下 L14	PP. 87-107
主題六	被動式	被動式的小概念/中下 L15	PP. 109-115
主題七	過去和現在分詞	過去與現在分詞的小概念/ 中下 L16	PP. 117-122

* 此書編輯方向是以博幼國中教學課綱搭配專門替中國人寫的英文課本所設計出的改錯、填空及翻譯等題目，其依主題分類，而不按課次排序，希望能讓孩子突破課次學習觀念，而達到學習整合的目的。

主 題

—

—代名詞—

範圍	中上 L1	中上 L2	中上 L3
完成打 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

代名詞的小概念

代名詞，就如同字義，是用來代替名詞的。比方說，我們可以用 he 來代替 Mr. Wang；mine 代替 my pen。而代名詞除了人稱代名詞外，也有所有代名詞及反身代名詞。此外，人稱代名詞在不同的使用時機下更有主格、所有格、受格的區分。

一、人稱代名詞的三種「格」

人稱	主格	所有格	受格
第一人稱單數	I	my	me
第二人稱單數	you	your	you
第三人稱單數	he	his	him
	she	her	her
	it	its	it
第一人稱複數	we	our	us
第二人稱複數	you	your	you
第三人稱複數	they	their	them

二、人稱代名詞三種「格」的使用時機

1. **主格**：用來當主詞。

例句：(1) **I** am a teacher.

(2) **He** is handsome.

2. **所有格**：用來表示歸屬權，後面要加名詞，比方說：我的書、你的車

例句：(1) **Your house** is very big.

(2) **Her mother** is a nurse.

(3) **My dog** is very cute.

3. **受格**：用來當受詞，放在動詞片語的介系詞或動詞後面。

例句：(1) I will take care of him. (我將會照顧他。)

→此句中，of是介系詞，所以後面是接用 him，而非 he 或 his。

(2) Our son and daughter **love us** very much. (我們的兒女非常愛我們。)

→此句中，love是動詞，所以後面是接用 us，而非 we 或 our。

三、所有代名詞

1. 所有代名詞有以下幾個

人稱	所有代名詞	人稱	所有代名詞
第一人稱單數	mine	第一人稱複數	ours
第二人稱單數	yours	第二人稱複數	yours
第三人稱單數	his	第三人稱複數	theirs
	hers		
	its		

** 所有代名詞 = 所有格+名詞

2. 所有代名詞的使用時機

(a) 代替前面已經出現過的名詞，避免重複。

例句：

(1) This is my pen, not his. → his = his pen

(2) Your car is new, but mine is old. → mine = my car

(3) My books are new, but yours are old. → yours = your books

(b) 所有格不可與 a、an、the、this/that 連用，所以要使用雙重所有格，而所有代名詞是雙重所有格的組成要素之一。

★★雙重所有格：… + 名詞 + of + 所有代名詞

例句：(1) May 是我的一個好學生。

May is my a good student. (X)

May is a good student of mine. (O)

例句：(2) Jim 是一位她的新朋友。

Jim is her a new friend. (X)

Jim is a new friend of hers. (O)

四、反身代名詞

1. 反身代名詞有以下幾個

人稱	反身代名詞	人稱	反身代名詞
第一人稱單數	myself	第一人稱複數	ourselves
第二人稱單數	yourself	第二人稱複數	yourselves
第三人稱單數	himself	第三人稱複數	themselves
	herself		
	itself		

** 中文翻譯成：~自己

2. 反身代名詞的使用時機

(a) 當「副詞」：放在動詞之後，表示「靠自己或單獨做某事」。

例句：(1) I cooked dinner (by) **myself** yesterday. (我昨天**自己**煮晚餐。)

(2) She goes to school (by) **herself** every day. (她每天**自己**去上學。)

** 由以上例句可知，「by」可以省略。

(b) 當「受詞」：受詞與主詞相同時，則使用反身代名詞。

例句：(1) This dog is looking at **itself** in the mirror. (這隻狗正看著鏡中的**自己**。)

(2) The little girl is talking to **herself**. (這個小女孩正在跟**自己**說話。)

(3) These old men take care of **themselves**. (這些老人家自己照顧**自己**。)

中級上 第一課

第一回

一、填空

1. My mother read two books last night.

She read _____ last night. (填入two books的人稱代名詞)

2. He likes my sisters.

He likes _____. (填入my sisters的人稱代名詞)

3. She didn't like that movie.

She didn't like _____. (填入that movie的人稱代名詞)

4. We are watching a movie now.

We are watching _____ now. (填入a movie的人稱代名詞)

5. How do you like this computer game?

How do you like _____? (填入this computer game的人稱代名詞)

6. She gave her son milk yesterday.

She gave _____ milk yesterday. (填入her son的人稱代名詞)

7. We called my grandmother last week.

We called _____ last week. (填入my grandmother的人稱代名詞)

8. Does he write her friends a letter every day?

Does he write _____ a letter every day? (填入her friends的人稱代名詞)

9. Do you like Coke?

No, I don't like _____ at all.

10. Is he calling Nick(男子名) now?

Is he calling _____ now? (填入Nick的人稱代名詞)

11. May I help _____?

I am looking for a black skirt.

12. Mr. Lin is our teacher.

He gives _____ a lot of homework every day.

13. When will you meet _____?

I will meet her next Monday.

14. My father likes my mother a lot.

My father likes _____ a lot. (填入my mother的人稱代名詞)

15. Amy calls her daughter every day.

Amy calls _____ every day. (填入her daughter的人稱代名詞)

二、改錯

1. They like she daughter very much. ()
2. My grandparents met he yesterday. ()
3. Did you find they? ()
4. He will come to I house tomorrow. ()
5. How do you like they? ()
6. I call you last night. ()
7. She didn't read they. ()
8. That is not you pencil. ()
9. She parents gave me a toy car for my birthday. ()
10. They is not my gifts. ()
11. He doesn't likes them. ()
12. We meeted him last night. ()
13. Do you call your brother last night? ()
14. How does you like that movie? ()
15. When does your daughter plays the piano? ()

三、翻譯

1. 他爸爸昨晚打電話給他。

2. 昨天我在公園 (in the park) 看到她。

3. 媽媽上星期給我 100 元。

4. 她爸爸去年給她一輛腳踏車。

第二回

一、填空

1. My son reads books every day.

My son reads _____ every day. (填入books的人稱代名詞)

2. Her daughter likes computer games very much.

Her daughter likes _____ very much. (填入computer games的人稱代名詞)

3. Amy gave my brother and me two pens.

Amy gave _____ two pens. (填入my brother and me的人稱代名詞)

4. My father likes his students a lot.

My father likes _____ a lot. (填入his students的人稱代名詞)

5. Who gave you this pencil?

My friend gave _____ to me.

6. Does her friend want to watch TV now?

Yes, he wants to watch _____.

7. When did their son do homework?

He did _____ last night.

8. Who drank milk yesterday?

Her daughter drank _____ yesterday.

9. How does he like that movie?

He likes _____ very much.

10. My brother likes this movie a lot.

He likes _____ a lot. (填入this movie的人稱代名詞)

11. He called my sister last night.

He called _____ last night. (填入my sister的人稱代名詞)

12. We are playing a computer game.

We are playing _____. (填入a computer game的人稱代名詞)

13. He loves his mother very much.

He loves _____ very much. (填入his mother的人稱代名詞)

14. Who ate that fish yesterday?

Her friend ate _____ yesterday.

15. Where did you see my brother?

I saw _____ in the park.

二、改錯

1. Who call her yesterday? ()
2. Where does he meet you last week? ()
3. When did he readed that book? ()
4. Did he called his grandfather this morning? ()
5. Can he plays the piano? ()
6. I read they last night. ()
7. Did he gave her a book for her birthday? ()
8. What do you called your cat? ()
9. How does he likes this book? ()
10. I watched TV every day. ()
11. They doesn't like this movie. ()
12. What did your uncle gave you for your birthday? ()
13. What did her aunt give her for she birthday? ()
14. Can you saw her? ()
15. Does her daughters like computer games? ()

三、翻譯

1. Mark 每天教我英文。

2. 我們的父母親很愛我們。

3. 我昨天給她 2 支鉛筆。

4. May 很喜歡他。

中級上 第二課

第一回

一、填空

1. That is your pen.

→ That is _____. (填入your pen的所有代名詞)

2. Those are my sister's flowers.

→ Those are _____. (填入my sister's flowers的所有代名詞)

3. This is his cell phone.

→ This is _____. (填入his cell phone的所有代名詞)

4. These are my toy cars.

→ These are _____. (填入my toy cars的所有代名詞)

5. They are her brother's cats.

→ They are _____.

(A) his (B) theirs (C) hers

6. These are my uncles' houses.

→ These are _____. (填入my uncles' houses的所有代名詞)

7. It is that cat's fish.

→ It is _____. (填入that cat's fish的所有代名詞)

8. Those are our cars.

→ Those are _____.

(A) theirs (B) ours (C) his

9. That is my uncle's house.

→ That is _____. (填入my uncle's house的所有代名詞)

10. They are Amy's skirts.

→ They are _____. (填入Amy's skirts的所有代名詞)

11. These are his mother's books.

→ These are _____ . (填入his mother's books的所有代名詞)

12. This milk is my brother's milk.

→ This milk is _____ . (填入my brother's milk的所有代名詞)

13. That chair is that student's chair.

→ That chair is _____ . (填入that student's chair的所有代名詞)

14. Those tables are our father's tables.

→ Those tables are _____ . (填入our father's tables的所有代名詞)

15. This bird is their sister's bird.

→ This bird is _____ . (填入their sister's bird的所有代名詞)

二、改錯

1. Whose pencils is these? ()

2. That is her car. That is her. ()

3. This are my daughter's book. ()

4. This are his car. ()

5. These is my computer. ()

6. Those is her cats. ()

7. Whose pen are it? ()

8. Whose cats is they? ()

9. They are their cats. They are their. ()

10. These are our dogs. These are our. ()

11. This is my house. This is mys. ()

12. That are her car. ()

13. Is those her cats? ()

14. Those are my grandmother's book. ()

第二回

一、填空

1. That computer is our mother's computer.

→ That computer is _____. (填入our mother's computer的所有代名詞)

2. That lunch is Judy's(女子名) lunch.

→ That lunch is _____. (填入Judy's lunch的所有代名詞)

3. These bicycles are their friends' bicycles.

→ These bicycles are _____. (填入their friends' bicycles的所有代名詞)

4. This pencil is that girl's pencil.

→ This pencil is _____. (填入that girl's pencil的所有代名詞)

5. Those pens are our sister's pens.

→ Those pens are _____. (填入our sister's pens的所有代名詞)

6. That desk is your father's desk.

→ That desk is _____. (填入your father's desk的所有代名詞)

7. It is her and her mother's computer.

→ It is _____. (填入her and her mother's computer的所有代名詞)

8. These are my dogs.

→ These are _____. (填入my dogs的所有代名詞)

9. This desk is my desk.

→ This desk is _____. (填入my desk的所有代名詞)

10. That cat is her cat.

→ That cat is _____. (填入her cat的所有代名詞)

11. Those pencils are her students' pencils.

→ Those pencils are _____. (填入her students' pencils的所有代名詞)

12. It is my brother's fish.

→ It is _____. (填入my brother's fish的所有代名詞)

13. These cakes are her cakes.

→ These cakes are _____. (填入her cakes的所有代名詞)

14. These books are my daughter's.

→ These books are _____. (填入my daughter's的所有代名詞)

15. That is my parents' car.

→ That is _____. (填入my parents' car的所有代名詞)

二、改錯

1. Whose flower are those? ()

2. That is her parents' cat. That is their. ()

3. This is her bicycle. This is her. ()

4. Those are my cake. ()

5. These is her daughter's cell phones. ()

6. Are they his cat? ()

7. These computers are my students'. They are his. ()

8. Are that your parents' car? ()

9. Is this her uncle's cars? ()

10. Whose Coke are it? ()

11. Those are her parents' houses. Those are their. ()

12. It is his and his son's computer. It is his. ()

13. That is his daughter's cat. That is his. ()

14. These are our dogs. These are our. ()

15. It is our cake. It is our. ()

三、翻譯

1. 這是誰的腳踏車？

2. 這輛車是她的。

3. 這本書是你的。

4. 它是他們的。

中級上 第三課

第一回

一、填空

1. We made this cake _____. (填入反身代名詞)
2. He played basketball by _____ last night. (填入反身代名詞)
3. I go to school by _____ every day. (填入反身代名詞)
4. You and your mother went to Japan by _____ last year. (填入反身代名詞)
5. They bought comic books _____. (填入反身代名詞)
6. She wrote her book _____. (填入反身代名詞)
7. My uncle and aunt made lunch _____ yesterday. (填入反身代名詞)
8. His uncle bought that house _____. (填入反身代名詞)
9. Their brothers made breakfast by _____. (填入反身代名詞)
10. She and her sister made this cake _____. (填入反身代名詞)
11. I went to the park by _____ yesterday. (填入反身代名詞)
12. He called Amy _____ last week. (填入反身代名詞)
13. Her son makes his bed _____ every day. (填入反身代名詞)
14. They will do it by _____. (填入反身代名詞)
15. She will make cakes _____. (填入反身代名詞)
16. My father made lunch _____. (填入反身代名詞)

二、改錯

1. Did he made this lunch by himself? ()
2. Does she go to school every day sheself? ()
3. Did he make this breakfast by hissself? ()
4. She doesn't have hers own computer. ()

5. Is that his own room? ()
6. Do he have his own room? ()
7. Do your brother have his own computer? ()
8. Did she go to school by her own yesterday? ()
9. She bought that house by herself. ()
10. Her daughters made some tea for themselves. ()
11. Their uncles will make cakes by himself. ()
12. Do these your uncle's pencils? ()
13. She don't have her own room. ()
14. We made some tea for ourself. ()
15. She made a cake for herself. ()

三、翻譯

1. 我用我自己的筆。

2. 昨晚你自己煮晚餐嗎？

3. 他有他自己的車。

4. 她昨天自己去上學。

第二回

一、填空

1. He makes breakfast _____ himself (為他自己).
2. They make lunch _____ themselves (為他們自己).
3. We bought these books _____ ourselves (為我們自己).
4. Her students did it _____. (填入反身代名詞)
5. Please make yourself _____ home.
6. Please help yourself _____ tea.
7. Our grandfather is talking to _____. (填入反身代名詞)
8. Her grandmother is talking _____ herself.
9. My sister and I played baseball by _____ yesterday. (填入反身代名詞)
10. Their uncle went to Japan by _____. (填入反身代名詞)
11. Our grandparents have _____ house.
12. Amy (女子名) likes to use _____ computer.
13. You and your sister have _____ rooms (房間).
14. His brother has _____ desk.
15. Their mother has _____ car.

二、改錯

1. She live in Taiwan by herself. ()
2. She is talking for herself. ()
3. Their grandfather is talking to hisself. ()
4. My brother and I played baseball by ourself. ()
5. Their sisters have her own desks. ()
6. Does that her room? ()

主

題

二

— 數詞 —

範圍	中上 L4	中上 L5	中上 L6	中上 L7
完成打 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

數詞的小概念

我們的日常生活總離不開數字，比方說 6 隻鳥、1 歲、100 個人、3 杯水…等等。從前面的例子中我們可以知道，**數字**會與**名詞**搭配，表示這個名詞的**數量**。**名詞**又有**可數**（上例中的“鳥”、“人”）與**不可數**（上例中的“水”）的區別。

- (i) **可數名詞**可直接在前面加上 **a**、**an** 或 **one** 來表明**單數**，1 個、1 張或 1 枝…；而 2 個、2 張或 2 枝…以上的**複數**，則在**名詞字尾**加上“s”或“es”。
- (ii) **不可數名詞**則要藉由「**單位詞**」（比方說：…碗、…杯、…塊）才可以表明單、複數。

一、0 到 100 的英文說法

數字	英文說法	數字	英文說法	數字	英文說法
0	zero	10	ten	20	twenty
1	one	11	eleven	30	thirty
2	two	12	twelve	40	forty
3	three	13	thirteen	50	fifty
4	four	14	fourteen	60	sixty
5	five	15	fifteen	70	seventy
6	six	16	sixteen	80	eighty
7	seven	17	seventeen	90	ninety
8	eight	18	eighteen	100	one hundred
9	nine	19	nineteen		

** 數字當然不是只有上述幾個，在日常中我們仍會用到，比方說：21、34、58、…等等。而這些數字的英文說法則是把數字拆成 2 部分來說，例如：21 則是 20 和 1 = twenty-one、34 則是 30 和 4 = thirty-four、58 則是 50 和 8 = fifty-eight

** 由上面 3 個例子，我們可以知道，2 個部分的英文說法中間要有連字號 (-)。

二、可數名詞、不可數名詞與單位詞

1. 單位詞

單位詞	中文意思	單位詞	中文意思
a / one bowl of	一碗…	a / one glass of	(玻璃杯) 一杯…
a / one bottle of	一瓶…	a / one cup of	(馬克杯) 一杯…
a / one piece of	一片…、一張…	a / one pot of	一壺…
a / one bag of	一袋…	a / one loaf of	一條…
a / one scoop of	一球… (冰淇淋的單位)		

2. 其他單位詞

a little (一些)	形容不可數名詞，例如： a little rice (一些米/飯)、 a little water (一些水)、 a little money (一些錢)
a few (一些)	形容可數名詞，例如： a few cars (一些車)、 a few students (一些學生)、 a few apples (一些蘋果)
some (一些)	可用來形容可數名詞與不可數名詞，例如： some cars (一些車)、 some money (一些錢)、 some apples (一些蘋果)、 some water (一些水)
much (許多)	形容不可數名詞，例如： much rice (許多米/飯)、 much water (許多水)、 much money (許多錢)
many (許多)	形容可數名詞，例如： many cars (許多車)、 many students (許多學生)、 many apples (許多蘋果)
a lot of (許多)	可用來形容可數名詞與不可數名詞，例如： a lot of cars (許多車)、 a lot of money (許多錢)、 a lot of apples (許多蘋果)、 a lot of water (許多水)

3. 不可數名詞與單位詞的搭配

不可數名詞(如：米/飯、水)只要加上單位詞就可進行數量上的計算，比方說：**1 碗米/飯、2 瓶水**。

單數	在單位詞前面加上 a、an 或 one ，例如： a bowl of rice (1 碗米/飯)、 one bottle of water (1 瓶水)
複數	在單位詞字尾加上 s 或 es ，並在前面加上數量，例如： two bowls of rice (2 碗米/飯)、 three bottles of water (3 瓶水)、 three glasses of water (3 杯水)

**** 不可數名詞**不論如何，都不能加 s 或 es，所以我們可以從上面的表格中發現到，即使是複數，也只能在單位詞後加上 s 或 es，後面的不可數名詞是不加 s 或 es 的。

三、There is/are 與 How much/many

1. There is 和 There are

There is (在某處)有(什麼人或物)	There is + 單數名詞 / 不可數名詞 例句：(1) There is an apple on the table. (桌上有 1 顆蘋果 。) (2) There is a little water on the desk. (書桌上有 一些水 。) (3) There is a glass of milk in the kitchen. (廚房裡有 一杯牛奶 。)
There are (在某處)有(什麼人或物)	There are + 複數名詞 / 複數不可數 例句：(1) There are three apples on the table. (桌上有 3 顆蘋果 。) (2) There are two glasses of milk in the kitchen. (廚房裡有 2 杯牛奶 。) (3) There are some students in the classroom. (教室裡有 些學生 。)

** There 指得是虛主詞，當主詞不是人物的時候，就要用 there 來開頭。

** There is 和 There are 要形成疑問句中時，把 **be 動詞** 往前移。因為是用 Be 動詞開頭的問句，所以要以 Yes 或 No 開頭 回答。

例句：

Q: **Is** there an apple on the table? (桌上有 1 顆蘋果嗎?)

A: Yes, there **is** an apple on the table. (是的，桌上有 1 顆蘋果。)

2. How much 和 How many 的問句與答句

How much 多少...	How much + 不可數名詞...? 例句： (1) Q: How much money do you have? (你有多少錢?) A: I have one hundred. (我有 100 元。) (2) Q: How much milk did he drink? (他喝了多少牛奶?) A: He drank one glass of milk. (他喝了 1 杯牛奶。)
How many 多少...	How many + 複數名詞...? 例句： (1) Q: How many cups of coffee did you drink? (你喝了多少杯咖啡?) A: I drank three cups of coffee. (我喝了 3 杯咖啡。) (2) Q: How many books does Jane have? (Jane 有多少書?) A: She has ten books. (她有 10 本書。) (3) Q: How many students are there in the classroom? (教室裡有多少學生?) A: There are thirteen students in the classroom. (教室裡有 13 個學生。)

** How much/many 問句的答句 不需以 Yes 或 No 開頭。

四、詢問年齡與表達年齡較...大/小 (...歲)

1. 詢問年齡的句子

a. How old + be 動詞 + 主詞? 例句： (1) Q: How old are you? (你幾歲?) A: I am twelve (years old). (我 12 歲。) (2) Q: How old is Jane? (Jane 幾歲?) A: She is thirty (years old). (她 30 歲。)
b. Which year + was/were + 主詞 + born in? 例句： (1) Q: Which year were you born in? (你哪一年出生?) A: I was born in 2000. (我出生於 2000 年。) (2) Q: Which year was Jane born in? (Jane 哪一年出生?) A: She was born in 2005. (她出生於 2005 年。)

** 回答以上 2 個問句均不需以 Yes 或 No 開頭。

2. 表達年齡較…大/小 (幾歲)

a. A + be 動詞 + older/younger + **than** + B + (be 動詞). (A 比 B 年紀大/小。)

例句：(1) I am younger **than** you are. (我比你年輕。)

(2) Jane is older **than** I am. (Jane 比我年紀大。)

(3) Ken is younger **than** May. (Ken 比 May 年輕。)

b. A + be 動詞 + 數字 + year(s) + older/younger + **than** + B + (be 動詞). (A 比 B 大/小…歲。)

例句：(1) I am one year younger **than** you are. (我比你小 1 歲。)

(2) Jane is five years older **than** I am. (Jane 比我大 5 歲。)

(3) Ken is two years younger **than** May. (Ken 比 May 小 2 歲。)

6. They eated some bread for breakfast today. ()
7. Who maked that pot of tea? ()
8. Their daughter use some pieces of paper yesterday. ()
9. There is two bags of rice in the room. ()
10. There are a glass of water on the table. ()
11. Who makes that pot of black tea? ()
12. Would you like something to drinking? ()
13. May I have two piece of paper? ()
14. She ate three piece of cake last night. ()
15. There is four bags of rice in the room. ()

三、翻譯

1. 房間裡有一袋米。

2. 你要喝一些茶嗎？

3. Ken 昨天晚上吃了 3 碗飯。

4. 書桌上有 10 本書。

第二回

一、填空

1. _____ you _____ something to eat? (你想吃些什麼嗎?)
2. His uncle _____ (吃了) two bowls of rice yesterday.
3. Her aunt _____ (喝了) three cups of tea this afternoon.
4. Who _____ (泡了) this pot of tea?
5. After dinner, he likes _____ drink a cup of tea.
6. The rice _____ on the table. Please help yourself.
7. My daughter wants _____ (一顆) egg, _____ (兩片) bread, and
_____ (一杯) orange juice.
8. There are _____ (三袋) rice in the room.
9. Our teacher _____ a cup of coffee now.
10. I only ate _____ (一點點) bread for breakfast today.
11. My grandmother bought _____ (一條) bread this morning.
12. He ate two bowls of rice _____ (當) breakfast.
13. She made that pot of black tea _____. (她自己)
14. There _____ three bottles of milk on that table.
15. Her daughter ate three _____ (條) of bread this morning.

二、改錯

1. I drink a cups of tea every day. ()
2. He dranked two cups of coffee this morning. ()
3. May I have a bowls of rice, please? ()
4. Please helps yourself. ()
5. After dinner, they likes to drink some tea. ()

第二回

一、填空

1. Which year _____ he born in?
2. Which year _____ you born in?
3. Which year _____ she born in?
4. Which year is your son born _____?
5. Her husband _____(看起來) younger than she.
6. She _____ eighteen years old.
7. His brother _____ seven year__ old.
8. He is eight years _____ I. (他比我大八歲。)
9. She _____ born in 1984. (她生於1984年。)
10. Her parents _____ born in 1975. (她的父母生於1975年。)
11. My uncle is thirty _____ (30歲).
12. I _____ (不知道) you are older than I.
13. I _____ born _____ 1990. (我生於1990年。)
14. She _____ five years _____ I. (她比我小五歲。)
15. You _____ ten years _____ she. (你比她大十歲。)

二、改錯

1. Her daughter is born in Taipei(台北). ()
2. My grandparents born in Japan. ()
3. They daughter is younger than my daughter. ()
4. I don't know you were older than your husband. ()
5. She is looks younger than her brother. ()
6. Their parents was born in America. ()

中級上 第七課

第一回

一、填空

1. _____ pieces of cake did your brother eat yesterday?
2. _____ chicken would he like?
3. _____ flowers did he give you last week?
4. _____ bags of rice are there in this room?
5. _____ bowls of rice did he just eat?
6. _____ shirts do you have?
7. _____ cell phones does your father have?
8. _____ fish would you like?
9. _____ dogs are there in his house?
10. _____ fruit would Ms. Lin like?
11. _____ cups of coffee are there on the table?
12. _____ chicken would Mr. Chen like?
13. _____ Coke did you drink?
14. _____ houses do her aunts have?
15. _____ milk did her cat drink?

二、改錯

1. How much pieces of paper did you use? ()
2. How many pork did he eat for dinner? ()
3. How much pork did he ate for lunch? ()
4. How many bowl of rice did your students eat? ()
5. How many ice cream do you want? ()

第二回

一、填空

1. _____ pieces of cake did they eat for lunch?
2. _____ water does he drink every day?
3. _____ watermelons did your aunt buy?
4. _____ ice cream does she eat every day?
5. _____ pizza did you eat for dinner?
6. How much water _____ her sister drink every day?
7. How many pieces of cake _____ you eat last night?
8. How many glasses of milk _____ you drink every day?
9. How much pork w_____ you like?
10. _____ she like pork or chicken? She likes pork.
11. How many pieces of watermelon _____ your uncle just eat?
12. She _____(吃了) two boxes of ice cream.
13. How many pieces of paper _____ she just use?
14. She _____(用了) _____(11) pieces of paper.
15. How many pieces of paper _____ he have?

二、改錯

1. Our brother ate two box of ice cream. ()
2. Altogether, he dranked four glasses of milk this morning. ()
3. How many cups of coffees does your father drink every day? ()
4. How many desk are there in your classroom? ()
5. How many bags do your brother have? ()
6. How much pork did she ate today? ()

主 題 三

—形容詞比較級和助動詞—

範圍	初下 L19	初下 L22	中下 L19	中下 L20	中下 L21
完成打 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

形容詞比較級和助動詞的小概念

日常生活裡，我們常會對人或事物進行比較，比方說 A 比 B 便宜。我們也常會聽他人說：你必須…、你應該…、我可以…嗎、你介不介意…呢、讓我(我們)…等等。以上這些，用英文要如何表示呢？讓我們一起往下看。

一、形容詞的比較級

1. 形容詞比較級的形成方式

a. 通常在形容詞後面加上“er”，例如：small→smaller、fast→faster
b. 形容詞字尾為“子音 + y”時，則「去掉 y, 再加 ier」，例如：dirty→dirtier、happy→happier
c. 形容詞字尾已有“e”時，則只加 r，例如：brave→braver、nice→nicer
d. 單音節形容詞字尾是子音字母加單一母音字母加子音字母（即「子母子」排列）時，則要重複字尾，再加 er，例如：big→bigger、hot→hotter、slim→slimmer
e. <u>三個音節以上</u> 的形容詞，在形容詞前面加 more，即「more + 形容詞」。 例如：comfortable→more comfortable、expensive→more expensive
f. 不規則變化，只能來一個背一個。例如：good→better、well→better、bad→worse、little→less、many→more、much→more

2. 比較級的句型

A + be 動詞 + 形容詞比較級 + than + B. (A 比 B…)

例句：(1) Jim is taller than me. (Jim 比我高。)

(2) Kelly is more beautiful than May. (Kelly 比 May 漂亮。)

(3) Your car is bigger than mine. (你的車比我的大。)

****比較級用於二者之間的比較**

★★形容詞除了有比較級之外，還有最高級，用來表示「最…」，是三者以上的比較，
例如：May 是她班上最高的學生。

形容詞最高級的形成方式→

a. 通常在形容詞後面加上“est”，例如：small→smallest、fast→fastest
b. 形容詞字尾為“子音 + y”時，則「去掉 y, 再加 iest」，例如：dirty→dirtiest、happy→happiest
c. 形容詞字尾已有“e”時，則只加 st，例如：brave→bravest、nice→nicest
d. 單音節形容詞字尾是子音字母加單一母音字母加子音字母（即「子母子」排列）時，則要重複字尾，再加 est，例如：big→biggest、hot→hottest、slim→slimmest
e. <u>三個音節以上</u> 的形容詞，在形容詞前面加 most，即「most + 形容詞」。 例如：comfortable→most comfortable、expensive→most expensive

f. 不規則變化，只能來一個背一個。例如：good→best、well→best、bad→worst、
little→least、many→most、much→most

最高級的句型→

A + be 動詞 + the + 形容詞最高級 (+ in/on/at/... + 群體) . (A 是最...)

例句：(1) Jim **is the tallest** in his class. (Jim 是他班上最高的。)

(2) Kelly **is the most beautiful** among these girls. (Kelly 是這些女孩中最漂亮的。)

(3) Your car **is the biggest**. (你的車是最大的。)

** 由上面 3 個例子，我們可以知道，形容詞最高級的前面要加 **the**。

二、can、can't (cannot)、must、mustn't、have to、should、had better

a. can (能、會) 與 can't (cannot) (不能、不會)

例句：(1) You **can drink** coffee. (你能喝咖啡。)

(2) He **can play** the piano. (他會彈鋼琴。)

(3) Can she sing? (她會唱歌嗎?)

(4) You **can't (cannot) drink** coffee. (你不能喝咖啡。)

(5) He **can't (cannot) play** the piano. (他不會彈鋼琴。)

** **can** 和 **can't (cannot)**除了表示「允許」(意思是「能」、「不能」)外，也可以用來表示「能力」(意思是「會」、「不會」)。

** 由上面例子，我們可以知道，**can** 的否定可寫成 **cannot**，也可縮寫成 **can't**。

** **can** 與 **can't (cannot)**後面要接原形動詞。

** 疑問句時，將 **can** 放在句首。回答時，以 Yes 或 No 開頭。

b. must (必須、一定) 與 mustn't (不行、不能)

例句：(1) You **must be** tired now. (你現在一定累了。)

(2) He **must go** to school today. (他今天必須去學校。)

(3) You **mustn't (must not) go** to bed now. (你現在不能去睡覺。)

** 由上面例子，我們可以知道，**must** 的否定是在後面加上 **not**，也可縮寫 **mustn't**。

** **must** 與 **mustn't (must not)**後面要接原形動詞。

c. have to (必須) → 【過去式】had to

例句：(1) I **have to** study tonight. 我今晚必須讀書。)

(2) I **had to** go to Taipei last Sunday. (我上星期天必須去台北。)

(3) You don't **have to** go there tomorrow. (你明天不須去那裡。)

** **have to** 的否定是在前面加上 **don't** 或 **doesn't**。

** **have to** 後面要接原形動詞。

** **have to** 比 **must** 常用，也比 **must** 口語化。

d. should (應該)

例句：(1) He **should** help you. (他應該幫你。)

(2) You **shouldn't (should not)** buy this car. (你不應該買這輛車。)

(3) You **should** exercise more. (你應該多運動。)

** 由上面例子，我們可以知道，**should** 的否定是在後面加上 **not**，也可縮寫成 **shouldn't**。

** **should** 與 **shouldn't (should not)** 後面要接 原形動詞。

e. had better (最好)

例句：(1) You **had better** leave now. (你現在最好離開。)

(2) You **had better not** buy this car. (你最好不要買這輛車。)

(3) He **had better** exercise more. (他最好多運動。)

** 由上面例子，我們可以知道，**had better** 的否定是在後面加上 **not**。

** **had better** 與 **had better not** 後面要接 原形動詞。

** **had better** 的語氣比較委婉，但有時帶有威脅的語氣。

三、May I...? 與 Do you mind...?

a. May I...? (我可以...嗎?)

例句：(1) **May I** borrow your pen? (我可以借你的筆嗎?)

(2) **May I** borrow this bike from you? (我可以跟你借這輛腳踏車嗎?)

(3) **May I** use your phone? (我可以用你的電話嗎?)

** **May I** 後面要接 原形動詞。

** **May I** 用來請求允許，其語氣是比較委婉、有禮貌的。

b. Do you mind...? (你介意...嗎?)

例句：(1) **Do you mind if I** borrow your pen? (你介意如果我借你的筆嗎?)

(2) **Do you mind if I** use your phone? (你介意如果我用你的電話嗎?)

(3) **Do you mind closing** the window? (你介意關這扇窗嗎?)

(4) **Do you mind coming** here later? (你介意待會兒來這裡嗎?)

** **Do you mind** 用來請求允許，其語氣是比較委婉、有禮貌的。

** **Do you mind** 後面接 2 種句型：

※ Do you mind + **V-ing**...? → 請求對方做某動作

※ Do you mind + **if** 子句? → 請求對方允許 if 子句的內容

** 回答 Do you mind 的問句，如果回答 “Yes”，表示 “不允許”；如果回答 “No”，表示 “允許”。

例句：Q: Do you mind **closing** the window?

A: Yes, I do. (是的，我介意。)/ A: No, I don't. (不，我不介意。)

四、Let...

Let... (讓...、允許...)

例句：(1) Let me play the piano. (讓我彈鋼琴。)

(2) Let him go home. (讓他回家。)

(3) Let's (= Let us) go shopping. (我們去購物吧！)

(4) Let's play computer games. (我們來玩電腦遊戲吧！)

** Let 用來表達「建議」，如上面第 3、4 句例子；也可表達「允許」，如上面第 1、2 句。

** Let 是動詞，所以後面要接用受詞。

** Let 後面的動詞要用原形動詞。

初級下 第十九課

第一回

一、 填空

1. Can you swim?

Yes, _____. I can swim.

2. Can you play baseball?

No, I _____. I can't play baseball.

3. Can you walk to school?

No, I _____. I can't walk to school.

4. Can you read this book?

Yes, I _____. It's a good book.

5. Can you find that book?

Yes, I _____.

6. Can you play soccer?

No, I _____, but I _____ play baseball.

7. Can your dad play baseball?

No, he _____. He can't play baseball.

8. Can your son play the guitar?

No, he _____, but he _____ play the guitar.

9. Can your sister play soccer?

No, she _____, but she _____ play basketball.

10. Can your sister swim?

No, she _____, but she _____ play basketball.

11. Can your mother swim?

Yes, she _____. She _____ swimming now.

3. 我爸爸會打籃球。

4. Jim 不會唱歌。

第二回

一、填空

1. Can his daughter cook?

No, she _____.

2. Can she swim?

No, she _____. She can't swim.

3. Can she play baseball?

No, she _____, but she _____ play basketball.

4. Can she play the piano?

No, she _____, but she _____ play the guitar.

5. _____ she play computer games?

Yes, she _____. She can play computer games.

6. Can they play basketball?

Yes, they _____. They can't play baseball.

7. Can they play the guitar?

Yes, they _____. They _____ play the piano, too.

8. Can they drive?

Yes, they _____.

9. _____ they play basketball?

Yes, they _____. They can play basketball.

10. _____ he watch TV every day?

Yes, he watches TV every day.

11. _____ your father go to America last week?

No, he went to Japan last week.

第二回

一、填空

1. This room is clean, but that room is _____. (比較乾淨)
2. This dog is young, but that dog is _____. (比較年輕)
3. This chair is high, but that chair is _____. (更高)
4. This book is good, but that one is _____. (比較好)
5. This book is bad, but that book is _____. (比較差)
6. This desk is heavy, but that box is _____. (更重)
7. This book is _____ than that book. (heavy)
8. That bag is even _____ (big). (那個袋子甚至更大。)
9. _____ worry. (別擔心。)
10. She _____ shorter than I am.
11. This cat is _____ than that cat. (heavy)
12. We are _____ (fast) than they are.
13. This boy _____ (dirty) than my brother.
14. This shirt _____ (clean) than that shirt.
15. He _____ (young) than I am.

二、改錯

1. He is short than I am. ()
2. Her sister are taller than he is. ()
3. That dog is even bigger. ()
4. We are slow than they are. ()
5. That movie is long than this movie. ()
6. That chair is even heavier. ()

中級下 第十九課

第一回

一、填空

1. He _____ finish homework before he goes to bed. (最好)
2. The dress _____ (一定) be expensive. You _____ buy it. (最好不要)
3. We _____ exercise three times a week. (最好)
4. My daughter has a lot of homework. She _____ do homework every day. (必須)
5. I can't talk to you now. I _____ call my mother before 9. (必須)
6. It's too late. You _____ watch TV now. (不行)
7. The shirt is too expensive. You _____ buy it. (最好不要)
8. I _____ go to the party with him. (最好不要)

二、改錯

1. You must went to school tomorrow. ()
2. She has better not buy that shirt. ()
3. They don't have to doing homework today. ()
4. You have to made the bed by yourself. ()
5. We had better to visit Mr. Lin next week. ()
6. I mustn't playing computer games now. ()

三、翻譯

1. 這本書一定很棒。

2. 你們不行喝可樂。(用 must 來寫)

3. 他應該每天寫功課。

4. 你現在最好去上學。

第二回

一、填空

1. He _____ live with his parents. (不必)
2. Her books _____ be interesting. (一定)
3. They _____ finish homework before 10:00 P.M. (必須)
4. You _____ take a rest now. (最好)
5. We _____ play computer games today. (不行)
6. I _____ do the dishes today. (必須)
7. I _____ drink milk every day. (一定)
8. He _____ go with you. (最好不要)

二、改錯

1. They had to read books every day. ()
2. She had better not calls her friends every day. ()
3. He must takes a rest now. ()
4. You had better not to take a taxi by yourself. ()
5. He had better not putted the glass here. ()

三、翻譯

1. 今晚 Ken 必須去台北。(用 have to 造句)

2. 你現在最好休息了。

3. 他不應該每天看電視。

4. 我姊姊今天不必上學。

中級下 第二十課

第一回

一、填空

1. Do you mind _____ juice? (喝)
2. Do you mind if I _____ you? (打電話)
3. May I _____ the taxi with you? (搭)
4. May I _____ TV now? (看)
5. Do you mind _____ baseball at night? (打)
6. Do you mind if they _____ to music? (聽)
7. May I _____ for him here? (等)
8. May I _____ that piece of cake? (吃)
9. Do you mind if she _____ computer games in your room? (玩)
10. Do you mind _____ a shower in my house? (洗澡)
11. May I _____ a _____ _____ the book? (看一下)
12. May I _____ computer games with you? (玩)
13. May I _____ to music in your room? (聽)
14. Do you mind _____ TV with my friends? (看)
15. Do you mind _____ to school by bus? (上學)
16. Do you mind if I _____ to your house next Monday? (去)
17. Do you mind if I _____ a picture of you? (照相)
18. May I _____ your pen? (用)
19. Do you mind if I _____ (borrow) your bicycle tomorrow?
20. May I _____ (take) a look at your cell phone?
21. Do you mind _____ (lend) me ten dollars?
22. May I _____ (use) your computer?

第二回

一、填空

I.

1. Do you mind _____ (wait) for your mother in my house?
2. Do you mind if you _____ (play) the piano for us?
3. May I _____ (drink) Coke?
4. May I _____ (take) pictures there?
5. Do you mind _____ (sing) with me?
6. Do you mind if we _____ (go) there by bus?
7. May I _____ (play) basketball later?
8. Do you mind if they _____ (do) homework in our house?
9. Do you mind _____ (do) the dishes three times a week?
10. May I _____ (read) your books?

II.

borrow...(from)	lend...(to)
-----------------	-------------

1. Mary _____ her pen _____ her sister yesterday.
2. Do you mind _____ your bicycle _____ me?
3. You can _____ fifty dollars from me.
4. Who _____ your pencil?
5. Her friend _____ some money from her.
6. His brother doesn't want to _____ his computer _____ his sister.
7. Will he _____ his toy car _____ you?
8. Do you mind if I _____ your T-shirt?
9. Do you mind _____ your bike _____ my son?
10. He _____ his comic books _____ me.

中級下 第二十一課

第一回

一、填空

1. Let them _____ (去) to school first.
2. Let's _____ (吃) dinner first.
3. Let you _____ (做) homework first.
4. Let it _____ (吃) its pet food.
5. Let's _____ (去) to Mr. Lin's house now.
6. Let her _____ (買) dinner.
7. Let me _____ (幫忙) you.
8. Let him _____ a shower (洗澡) first.
9. Let's _____ (看) TV at night.
10. Let's _____ (說話) to him.

二、改錯

1. Let him playing computer games first. ()
2. Let she play the piano before dinner. ()
3. Let her goes to the bookstore first. ()
4. Let you watching TV at night. ()
5. Let them doing homework first. ()

三、翻譯

1. 讓他們睡午覺。
-

2. 我們現在來看電視。(Let's...)

3. 讓她先做功課。

4. 讓我去台北。

3. 讓他吃晚餐。

4. 讓他們先去逛街。

主 題 四

— 副詞及動名詞與不定詞 —

範圍	中上 L8	中上 L9	中上 L10
完成打 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

副詞及動名詞與不定詞的小概念

我們偶爾會聽到，「**形容詞修飾名詞**」，比方說 a **cute girl** (一個**可愛的女孩**)，cute (可愛的) 修飾 girl (女孩)。而**動詞**要用什麼來修飾呢？以下我們就會看到**修飾動詞的副詞**，而且**副詞也可用來修飾形容詞**。

此外，我們也常遇到一個句子有二個動詞，比方說「我喜歡看書」，「喜歡」與「看」都是動詞。然而，英文文法並不允許二個動詞連用，為了解決這個問題，我們可以使用**動名詞**或**不定詞**。

一、副詞

1. 副詞的形成方式

a. 在形容詞後面加上“ly”，例如：slow→slowly、sad→sadly、quick→quickly
b. 形容詞字尾為“y”時，則「 去掉 y, 再加 ily 」，例如：dirty→dirtyly、happy→happily、friendly→friendlyly
c. 形容詞字尾為“le”， 直接改為 ly ，例如：comfortable→comfortably *例外：whole→wholly
d. 形容詞字尾為“ue”，「 去掉 e, 再加 ly 」，例如：true→truly
e. 形容詞字尾為 ll， 只加 y 。例如：full→fully
f. 形容詞字尾為 ic，則 加上 ally ，例如：romantic→romantically
g. 不規則變化，只能來一個背一個。例如：good→well、many→much
h. 形容詞與副詞同形，來一個背一個。例如：fast→fast、early→early、hard→hard、late→late、much→much、pretty→pretty

2. 副詞的功用

a. 修飾動詞

例句：

(1) Jim closed the door **quickly**. (Jim **很快地**關上門。)

→quickly (很快地) 修飾「關門」這個動作

(2) Kelly is playing **happily**. (Kelly 正**開心地**玩著。)

→happily (開心地) 修飾「玩」這個動作

b. 修飾形容詞

例句：

(1) The answer is **absolutely** wrong. (這個答案**絕對**是錯的。)

→absolutely (絕對地) 修飾「錯誤的」這個形容詞

(2) Kelly is **pretty** tall. (Kelly **相當地**高。)

→pretty (相當地) 修飾「高的」這個形容詞

3. 副詞的位置

a. 副詞+形容詞

例句：

(1) The answer is **absolutely wrong**. (這個答案是**完全地**錯的。)

→absolutely (完全地) 放在 wrong 的**前面**

(2) Kelly is **pretty tall**. (Kelly 是**相當地**高的。)

→pretty(相當的)放在 tall 的**前面**

b. 不及物動詞+副詞

例句：

(1) It **rained heavily** yesterday. (昨天雨**很猛烈地**下。)

→heavily 放在 rain 的**後面**

(2) He **cries loudly**. (他**大聲地**哭。)

→loudly 放在 cry 的**後面**

c. 及物動詞+受詞+副詞 / 副詞+及物動詞+受詞

例句：

(1) Jim **closed the door quickly** = Jim **quickly closed the door**. (Jim 快速地關上門。)

(2) Tammy **answered the question correctly**. = Tammy **correctly answered the question**.

(Tammy 正確地回答了問題)

二、頻率副詞

1. 頻率副詞的功用

頻率副詞用來形容、表達某個動作發生的次數或頻率，比方說，「他**總是**早上7點吃早餐。」、「May **有時候**會走路上學。」。上面2個例子中的「總是」與「有時候」即是頻率副詞，用來表達7點吃早餐與走路上學發生的頻率。

2. 頻率副詞的種類

always (總是、都會=100%)， usually (通常=80%)， often (經常=70%)，
sometimes (有時候=50%)， seldom (很少=20%)， never (從來沒有；從不=0%)

3. 頻率副詞的位置

a. 助動詞+頻率副詞

例句：(1) Ken **will always** drink milk. (Ken **以後都會**喝牛奶。)

(2) He **can often** come here. (他可以**經常**來這裡。)

b. Be 動詞+頻率副詞

例句：(1) He **is sometimes** at home. (他**有時候**在家。)

(2) I **am always** happy. (我**總是**很開心。)

c. 頻率副詞＋一般動詞

例句：(1) Jim **never** closes the door. (Jim 從不關門。)

(2) Tammy **always** answers questions correctly. (Tammy 總是正確地回答問題。)

** usually 和 sometimes 也可以放在句首

例句：(1) **Usually** he gets up late. (他通常晚起。)

(2) **Sometimes** he is at home. (他有時候在家。)

三、動名詞與不定詞

1. 何謂動名詞？何謂不定詞？

(i) 動名詞：在動詞字尾加上 **ing**，以當成名詞使用。例如：drink→動詞；**drinking**→名詞

(ii) 不定詞：由「**to**＋原形動詞」所組成。

2. 動名詞與不定詞的功用

「我喜歡喝果汁」，「喜歡」跟「喝」都是動詞。要如何做才能把例句翻譯成符合英文文法的句子呢？此時就是動名詞與不定詞登場的時候了。也就是說，只要在第一個動詞後面加上動名詞或不定詞，就可以解決「二個動詞不能連用」這個問題。

a. 後面只接「動名詞」的動詞：

enjoy (喜歡、享受)，finish (完成、結束)，give up (放棄)，keep (持續、保持)，mind (注意、介意)，practice (練習)

例句：

(1) I enjoy **walking** in the rain. (我喜歡走在雨中。)

(2) May finished **doing** her homework at 8 P.M. last night. (May 昨晚 8 點完成了她的作業。)

(3) Do you mind **opening** the window? (你介意開窗嗎？)

b. 後面只接「不定詞」的動詞：

want (要、想要)，decide (決定)，plan (計畫、打算)，agree (同意、贊成)，would like (想要)，need (需要)

例句：

(1) I want **to go** home. (我想要回家。)

(2) He would like **to go** to Taipei. (他想要去台北。)

(3) Does Tim plan **to play** basketball tonight? (Tim 今晚計畫打籃球嗎？)

c. 後面可接「動名詞」，也可接「不定詞」的動詞：

begin (開始)，start (開始)，try (嘗試)，love (愛)，like (喜歡)，hate (討厭)

例句：

(1) Tim hates **studying** / **to study**. (Tim 討厭讀書。)

(2) I like **eating** / **to eat** apples. (我喜歡吃蘋果。)

(3) Do you begin **reading** / **to read**? (你開始看書了嗎？)

****** 以下幾個動詞雖然可接動名詞，也可接不定詞，但意思卻不同。

(i) remember (記得)：

例句：

(1) She remembers **washing** the dishes. (她記得已經洗碗。)

→remember 後面接**動名詞**，表示記得已經做過某動作。

(2) She remembers **to wash** the dishes. (她記得要洗碗。)

→remember 後面接**不定詞**，表示記得要做某動作。

(ii) forget (忘記)：

例句：

(1) She forgets **washing** the dishes. (她忘記已經洗碗。)

→forget 後面接**動名詞**，表示忘記已經做過某動作。

(2) She forgets **to wash** the dishes. (她忘記要洗碗。)

→forget 後面接**不定詞**，表示忘記要做某動作。

(iii) stop (停止)：

例句：

(1) She stops **washing** the dishes. (她停止洗碗。)

→stop 後面接**動名詞**，表示停止做某動作。

(2) She stops **to wash** the dishes. (她停下來去洗碗。)

→stop 後面接**不定詞**，表示停止 A 動作，去做 B 動作。

6. We like that happily girl. ()
7. Her friends can't stop her angry. ()
8. He wrote very slow. ()
9. My mother called me angry. ()
10. His son walks to school slowness every day. ()
11. You should not made her sad. ()
12. He should drinks water every day. ()
13. You should going to school today. ()
14. They should not singing in the morning. ()
15. He shouldn't drinks juice every day. ()

三、翻譯

1. 我現在很生氣。

2. 他每天都很快樂。

3. 我媽媽正慢慢地走路。

4. 她吃得很健康。

7. She doesn't like our anger dog. ()
8. Who is that craze boy? ()
9. Who are that crazy girl? ()
10. We are crazy at that movie. ()
11. Are you care about Amy? ()
12. Why did she talk angry? ()
13. How does he like that happiness girl? ()
14. She is craze about that singer. ()
15. She plays the piano crazy. ()

三、翻譯

1. Ken 正瘋狂地打籃球。

2. 我妹妹快樂地學英文。

3. May 昨天生氣地對我說話。

4. Amy 是個瘋狂的女孩。

中級上 第十課

第一回

一、填空

1. Those girls _____ watch TV at night. (總是)
2. She _____ talks to me. (幾乎不)
3. Her mother _____ sleeps late. (從來不)
4. His teacher _____ goes to America. (有時候)
5. His wife _____ gets up at six o'clock. (總是)
6. I _____ play computer games in the evening. (通常)
7. We _____ meet Ms. Wang. (很少)
8. His grandfather _____ makes a pot of tea in the afternoon. (經常)
9. Her cats are _____ here. (總是)
10. My cousins _____ listen to music. (幾乎不)
11. They _____ play basketball with us. (通常)
12. Her grandson _____ drinks Coke. (從來不)
13. Mr. Chen _____ eats bread for lunch. (有時候)
14. Our child _____ goes to bed at 9:00 P.M. (很少)
15. My aunts _____ read comic books. (幾乎不)

二、改錯

1. It are strange. She doesn't eat any pork. ()
2. My father often call my grandmother at night. ()
3. Does you always get up before 7:00 A.M.? ()
4. He hardly ever eat breakfast. ()
5. My parents sometimes likes to listen to music in the morning. ()

6. His sister never get up before 7:00 A.M. ()
7. Their students seldom goes to bed after 11:00 P.M. ()
8. She often go to the bookstore after school. ()
9. Our daughter sometimes likes to eating an apple in the afternoon. ()
10. Her husband always make the bed in the morning. ()
11. She never enjoy reading comic books. ()
12. My grandmother always enjoys to watch TV at night. ()
13. My mother doesn't like sleep late. ()
14. She hardly ever read any books. ()
15. My uncle often ate a lot of pork. ()

三、翻譯

1. 我哥哥很少吃早餐。

2. 你們總是喜歡在下午打籃球。

3. Tim 從不吃牛肉 (beef)。

4. 我們幾乎不喝可樂。

主 題 五

— 完成式與過去進行式 —

範圍	中上 L11	中上 L12	中下 L13	中下 L14
完成打 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

完成式與過去進行式的小概念

現在完成式：日常生活中我們常聽到「…已經…」，表示「完成、做完了某事」，或表示「有、無類似的經驗」，此時我們會用到現在完成式。

現在完成進行式：我們會用現在完成進行式來表達「從過去到現在，且一直持續、沒有間斷的狀態或動作」。

過去完成式：如果我們要表示『二個在過去發生的事或動作，其中一個比另一個更早發生，且有「完成」的意思』，就會用到過去完成式。

過去進行式：表達「過去某個時間點正在做的事」，我們會用到過去進行式。

一、現在完成式

1. 過去分詞(p.p.)的形成方式

a. 在動詞字尾加上“ed”，例如：walk→walked、open→opened、talk→talked
b. 動詞字尾為不發音的“e”時，則直接加“d”，例如：close→closed、hate→hated、surprise→surprised
c. 動詞本身或字尾是子音字母加單一母音字母加子音字母（即「子母子」排列）時，則要重複字尾，再加“ed”，例如：stop→stopped、plan→planned、jog→jogged
d. 動詞字尾為“子音+y”，「去掉y，再加ied」，例如：study→studied、cry→cried、carry→carried
e. 不規則變化，只能來一個背一個。例如：be→been、begin→begun、buy→bought、ride→ridden、make→made、pay→paid、do→done、see→seen、drink→drunk

2. 現在完成式的功用

用來表達到現在為止「已經完成」或「尚未完成」某動作或某事，或者從過去到現在擁有或沒有的經驗。

3. 基本句型

a. 肯定句

主詞	have	過去分詞	….
	has		

例句：(1) I **have finished** my homework. （我已經完成我的作業。）

(2) Kelly **has been** to America. （Kelly 曾經去過美國。）

b. 否定句

主詞	haven't	過去分詞	...
	hasn't		

- 例句：(1) I **haven't finished** my homework. (我還沒完成我的作業。)
(2) Kelly **hasn't been** to America. (Kelly 不曾去過美國。)

c. 疑問句

Have / Haven't	主詞	過去分詞	...?
Has / Hasn't			

- 例句：(1) **Have** you **finished** your homework? (你已經完成你的作業嗎?)
(2) **Haven't** you **finished** your homework? (你還沒完成你的作業嗎?)
(3) **Hasn't** Kelly **been** to America? (Kelly 不曾去過美國嗎?)
(4) **Has** Kelly **been** to America? (Kelly 曾經去過美國嗎?)

二、現在完成進行式

1. 現在完成進行式的功用

用來表達從過去一直到現在仍在持續、沒有中斷的動作或狀態。也可用來表示最近的狀態。

2. 基本句型

a. 肯定句

主詞	have	been	現在分詞(V-ing)	...
	has			

- 例句：(1) She **has been waiting** for you for three hours. (她已經等你等了3小時了。)
(2) I **have been living** in Tainan since I was ten years old. (我10歲起就一直住在台南。)
(3) I **have been jogging** recently. (我最近一直慢跑。)

**現在完成進行式通常會與時間副詞搭配：如例句中的「for+一段時間」、since 或 recently。

b. 否定句

主詞	haven't	been	現在分詞(V-ing)	...
	hasn't			

- 例句：(1) She **hasn't been studying** English lately. (她最近沒有讀英文。)
(2) I **haven't been jogging** recently. (我最近沒有慢跑。)

c. 疑問句

Have / Haven't	主詞	been	現在分詞(V-ing)	…?
Has / Hasn't				

- 例句：(1) **Has she been waiting** for you for over three hours? (她已經等你等超過3小時了嗎?)
(2) **Haven't you been jogging** recently? (你最近沒有跑步嗎?)

三、過去完成式

1. 過去完成式的功用

用來表示在一個過去的動作或狀態之前，已經完成了另一個動作或狀態。換句話說，二個在過去發生的狀態或動作，其中一個比另一個更早發生，且有「完成」的意思時，最早發生的那個狀態或動作會用過去完成式來表達，而較晚發生的則用過去式表示。

2. 基本句型

a. 肯定句

主詞	had	… 過去分詞	時間連接詞	主詞 + 過去式動詞 + …
----	-----	--------	-------	----------------

例句：

- (1) I **had finished** my homework **before** I **went** to bed. (我睡覺前就已經完成作業了。)
= I **went** to bed **after** I **had finished** my homework. (我完成作業後才去睡覺。)
(2) He **had gone** to school **before** you **called** him. (你打電話給他之前，他就已經去學校了。)
= You **called** him **after** he **had gone** to school. (他去學校後，你才打電話給他。)
(3) She **had cooked** dinner **when** her parents **came** home. (當她父母回家時她已經煮好晚餐。)

b. 否定句

主詞	hadn't	… 過去分詞	時間連接詞	主詞 + 過去式動詞 + …
----	--------	--------	-------	----------------

例句：

- (1) I **hadn't finished** my homework **before** I **went** to bed. (我睡覺前還沒有完成作業。)
(2) He **hadn't gone** to school **before** you **called** him. (你打電話給他之前，他就還沒有去學校。)
(3) She **hadn't cooked** dinner **when** her parents **came** home. (當她父母回家時她還沒有煮好晚餐。)

c. 疑問句

Had / Hadn't	主詞	… 過去分詞	時間連接詞	主詞 + 過去式動詞 + …?
--------------	----	--------	-------	-----------------

例句：

- (1) **Hadn't** you **finished** your homework **before** you **went** to bed? (你睡前還沒完成作業嗎?)
 (2) **Had** she **cooked** dinner **when** her parents **came** home? (當她父母回家時她已經煮好了嗎?)

四、過去進行式

1. 過去進行式的功用

用來表達過去某個時間點正在進行的動作或事情。

2. 與過去進行式搭配的過去時間副詞

a. at that time (then) → 在那個時候
b. at + 幾點(幾分) + 過去時間 → 某過去時間的幾點(幾分)時 例：at eight last night (昨天晚上 8 點)
c. at this time of + 過去時間 → 某過去時間的這個時候 例：at this time of last week (上星期的這個時候)
d. While + 進行式..., 進行式.... = 進行式... while + 進行式.... → 當某件事正在進行，另一件事也正在進行
e. When + 簡單式..., 進行式.... = 進行式... when + 簡單式.... → 當某件事發生時，某件事正在進行中

3. 基本句型

a. 肯定句

主詞	was	V-ing	(過去時間副詞).
	were		

例句：

- (1) I **was eating** dinner at eight thirty last night. (我昨天晚上 8:30 時正在吃晚餐。)
 (2) While Nick **was watching** TV, Jane **was studying**.
 = Jane **was studying** while Nick **was watching** TV. (當 Nick 正在看電視，Jane 正在讀書。)
 (3) Ken **was drinking** coffee at that time (then). (Ken 在那個時候正在喝咖啡。)
 (4) When you **came** home, Mom **was cooking** dinner.
 = Mom **was cooking** dinner when you **came** home. (當你回家時，媽媽正在煮晚餐。)

b. 否定句

主詞	was not (wasn't)	V-ing	(過去時間副詞).
	were not (weren't)		

例句：

- (1) I **wasn't eating** dinner at eight thirty last night. (我昨天晚上 8:30 時沒有在吃晚餐。)
- (2) Ken **wasn't drinking** coffee at that time (then). (Ken 在那個時候沒有在喝咖啡。)
- (3) While Nick **was watching** TV, Jane **wasn't studying**.
= Jane **wasn't studying** while Nick **was watching** TV.
(當 Nick 正在看電視時, Jane 沒有在讀書。)
- (4) When you **came** home, Mom **wasn't cooking** dinner.
= Mom **wasn't cooking** dinner when you **came** home.
(當你回家時, 媽媽沒有在煮晚餐。)

c. 疑問句

Was / Wasn't	主詞	V-ing	(過去時間副詞)?
Were / Weren't			

例句：

- (1) **Were** you **eating** dinner at eight thirty last night? (你昨天晚上 8:30 時在吃晚餐嗎?)
- (2) **Wasn't** Jane **studying** while Nick **was watching** TV?
(當 Nick 正在看電視, Jane 沒有在讀書嗎?)
- (3) **Was** Ken **drinking** coffee at that time (then)? (Ken 在那個時候在喝咖啡嗎?)
- (4) **Was** Mom **cooking** dinner when you **came** home? (當你回家時, 媽媽在煮晚餐嗎?)

****** 從上面例句可知, 在疑問句裡 when 與 while 接的子句只可放在句中, 不像在肯定句及否定句裡, 可放在句中, 也可以放在句子最前面。

7. She will rides the bicycle to school. ()
8. His brother buyed a new car yesterday. ()
9. Have her daughter played the piano? ()
10. My sister have been to America. ()
11. Where do they meet last night? ()
12. They learn it three years ago. ()
13. Have your cousin played basketball yet? ()
14. Amy's parents have be to America. ()
15. Their father has finded a good novel. ()

三、翻譯

1. 你弟弟已經吃過午餐嗎？

2. Kiki 已經看過這部電影。

3. 我還沒有洗碗。

4. Paul 已經吃完午餐嗎？

6. Her grandmother has been talked on the phone since an hour ago. ()
7. We has been waiting for her for two hours. ()
8. She have been waiting for us for two hours. ()
9. She has been take a shower for thirty minutes. ()
10. How long has they been walking? ()
11. He has been talked to him for thirty minutes. ()
12. Her daughter has been live here for three years. ()
13. She have been taking a nap for two hours. ()
14. He has being talking to his teacher for three hours. ()
15. She have been playing the piano for twenty minutes. ()

三、翻譯

1. 你煮飯已經煮多久了？

2. Kelly 已經住在這裡 20 年了。

3. 我從今天早上 10 點開始看電視。

4. David 教英文多久了？

7. Her father has been learning English for five year. ()
8. We don't seen you for a long time. ()
9. She didn't took a nap yesterday. ()
10. We have go to school tomorrow. ()
11. He has be taking a walk for thirty minutes. ()
12. They has been living there for twenty-two years. ()
13. Our parents have been cooking dinner for this afternoon. ()
14. She has gived some flowers to her mother. ()
15. They have been waiting to their friends for forty minutes. ()

三、翻譯

1. 從我 5 歲的時候就住在這裡了。

2. 他等公車等多久了？

3. 我的老師已經教英文 25 年了。

4. 你們喝咖啡已經喝多久了？

三、翻譯

1. 我弟弟睡覺 (go to bed) 前就已經做完功課了。

2. Paul 回家前，他的媽媽已經煮好晚餐。

3. 我洗完澡後就睡覺了。

4. 他昨晚沒有跟我們去，因為他已經看過那部電影。

三、翻譯

1. Ken 去她家之前已經先打電話給她了。

2. 我昨天跑步後才吃晚餐。

3. 我妹妹昨晚沒有喝可樂，因為她已經喝太多。

4. May 去年去美國前已經學了一些英文。

2. 昨天你回家時，你媽媽在做什麼？

3. 昨晚你打電話給我時，我正在洗澡。

4. 昨天下午你打電話給他時，他沒有在看電視。

3. 我媽媽在那個時候 (at that time) 沒有在喝咖啡。

4. 上星期當我去你家時，你正在做什麼？

主 題 六

— 被動式 —

範圍	中下 L15
完成打 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

被動式的小概念

日常生活中我們常聽到，「…被…」，此時我們會用到被動式。有時我們也會用被動式來表達「句子中的動作並不是主詞做的」，比方說：「我的杯子剛剛破了。」“我的杯子”是這句話的主詞，“破”則是這句話的動詞。然而，杯子並不會去做“破”這個動作，“破”這個動作是“我”做的。因此我們說，這句話裡面的動作不是這句話裡面的主詞所做的，所以此句話也會用被動式來表示。

一、被動式的特徵與句型

1. 特徵

be 動詞 + 過去分詞 (p.p.)

2. 句型

(主動) A + V. + B. = (被動) B + **be 動詞** + **過去分詞 (p.p.)** + by + A.

主動語態：I broke my glass. (我打破了我的眼鏡。)

被動語態：My glass was broken by me. (我的眼鏡被我打破了)

** 由上面句型可知，主動式與被動式的轉換即在於：主動式句中的受詞 (B) 到被動式句中時變成主詞，而原本的主詞 (A) 則變成放在動詞後面，且前面要加上 by。

二、各種時態的被動式句型

1. 現在式

B	am / are / is	p.p.	by	A.
---	---------------	------	----	----

例句：(1) Chinese **is taught by** Ms. Lin. (中文是林老師教的。)

(2) Basketball **is played by** those boys. (那些男孩在打籃球。)

2. 過去式

B	was / were	p.p.	by	A.
---	------------	------	----	----

例句：(1) My glasses **were broken by** him. (我的眼鏡被他打破了。)

(2) This cup of coffee **was drunk by** Tim. (這杯咖啡被 Tim 喝了。)

3. 未來式

B	will	be 動詞	p.p.	by	A.
	be going to				

- 例句：(1) Dinner **will be cooked by** May tomorrow night. (May 明天晚上將煮晚餐。)
 = Dinner **is going to be cooked by** May tomorrow night.
 (2) These books **are going to be read by** Ken. (Ken 將讀這些書。)
 = These books **will be read by** Ken.

4. 現在進行式

B	am / are / is	being	p.p.	by	A.
---	---------------	-------	------	----	----

- 例句：(1) The house **is being cleaned by** them. (這房子正在被他們清理。)
 (2) The book **is being read by** Tim. (Tim 正在讀這本書。)

5. 現在完成式

B	have / has	been	p.p.	by	A.
---	------------	------	------	----	----

- 例句：(1) The house **has been cleaned by** them. (這房子已經被他們清理。)

- (2) The books **have been read by** Tim. (Tim 已經讀完這些書。)

******由以上 10 個例句的中文翻譯可以得知，並不是每一句被動式的英文翻成中文時都有「被」這個字。而且，人在被動式的句子中雖不是主詞，但翻成中文時我們有時仍把人翻譯成主詞，例如：Basketball **is played by** those boys. (那些男孩在打籃球。)英文句中的主詞是“Basketball”，而中文翻譯裡的主詞是“那些男孩”。會有英文與中文不一致的情況發生是因為，如果按照字意翻譯，會變成：「籃球被那些男孩打。」這樣的中文似乎怪怪的，因此在翻譯被動式的句子時，要考慮到中文的邏輯性。

★★文法重點整理

現在式	The glass	be V + p.p. is broken	by her
過去式		be V + p.p. was broken	
未來式		will / be going to + be + p.p. will be broken	
現在進行式		be V + being + p.p. is being broken	
現在完成式		have/ has + been + p.p. has been broken	

中級下 第十五課

第一回

一、填空

1. She sent an e-mail to me.

→ An e-mail _____ to me by her.

2. The cat broke a glass.

→ A glass _____ by the cat.

3. His father washed two cars last Monday.

→ Two cars _____ by his father last Monday.

4. My friend gave me a present yesterday.

→ A present _____ to me by my friend yesterday.

5. Her cousin painted three pictures in the afternoon.

→ Three pictures _____ by her cousin in the afternoon.

6. This picture was painted by her daughter.

→ Her daughter _____.

7. His uncle sent that e-mail.

→ That e-mail _____ his uncle.

8. That house was painted by their children.

→ Their children _____.

二、改錯

1. She likes to painted. ()

2. The presents were gave by my parents. ()

3. The e-mail was sended by our teacher. ()

4. His uncle was washed the car. ()

8. Tom's bed was made by Tom every morning. ()

三、翻譯

1. 那些盤子 (dish) 被我弟弟打破了。

2. 這些男孩在打棒球。(用被動式寫)

3. 這封 e-mail 是被 Gigi 寄的。

4. Sam 明天會幫狗洗澡。(用被動式寫)

主 題 七

—過去和現在分詞—

範圍	中下 L16
完成打 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

過去與現在分詞的小概念

過去分詞與現在分詞除了分別是完成式、被動式及現在進行式的一部分之外，它們也可以當形容詞，用來修飾人、事、物。

一、過去與現在分詞的特徵

1. 過去分詞 → V-ed
2. 現在分詞 → V-ing

二、過去與現在分詞當形容詞

1. 過去分詞與現在分詞雖然都可拿來當形容詞以修飾人、事、物，但二者的用法並不相同。
2. 過去分詞用來修飾人，表示人的感受、情緒，中文意思是「感到…、覺得…」。
3. 現在分詞用來修飾人、事、物，描寫人、事、物的特質或特性，或是說這個人、事、物給人的感受，中文意思是「令人…」。

例句：

- (1) I am **excited** about this news. (我對這個消息感到興奮。)
- (2) This news is **exciting**. (這個消息是令人興奮的。)

4. 過去分詞當形容詞的句型

主詞	be 動詞	過去分詞	介系詞	受詞.
----	-------	------	-----	-----

例句：

- (1) My sister is **interested in** cooking. (我姊姊對烹飪感到興趣。)
- (2) Those boys **are bored of** playing baseball. (那些男孩對打棒球覺得無聊。)
- (3) They **are excited about** the news. (他們對這個消息感到興奮。)

★★ 過去分詞與介系詞的搭配

過去分詞	介系詞	中文意思	過去分詞	介系詞	中文意思
tired	of	感到厭煩的	excited	about	感到興奮的
interested	in	感興趣的	surprised	at	感到驚訝的
bored	of	感到無聊的			

** 介系詞後面的動詞要加 **ing**。

** **excited** 與 **surprised** 後面除了接介系詞，也可以接“to + 原形動詞”。

例句：

- (1) Ken was **surprised to see** me yesterday. (Ken 昨天很驚訝看到我。)

5. 現在分詞當形容詞的句型

a.

主詞	be 動詞	現在分詞	to	受詞.
----	-------	------	----	-----

例句：

- (1) This book **is interesting** to me. (這本書對我來說很有趣。)
(2) This baseball game **is exciting** to them. (這場棒球比賽對他們來說太令人興奮了。)

★★ 現在分詞與其中文意思

現在分詞	中文意思	現在分詞	中文意思
tiring	令人疲倦的	exciting	令人興奮的
interesting	(令人感到)有趣的	surprising	令人驚訝的
boring	(令人感到)無聊的		

b.

主詞	be 動詞	現在分詞	名詞.
----	-------	------	-----

例句：

- (1) It's an **interesting** book. (它是本有趣的書。)
(2) This is a **boring** movie. (這是一部無聊的電影。)

中級下 第十六課

第一回

一、填空

1. That is an _____ story. (interest)
2. It's _____ to walk to school. (tire)
3. She was _____ at the news. (surprise)
4. I was _____ to see him in the park. (excite)
5. My father had a _____ day. (tire)
6. We don't like that _____ class. (bore)
7. He is _____ (boring/ bored) of that stupid story.
8. I was _____ (surprising/ surprised) to meet Mr. Lin last night.
9. Those computer games are so _____ (exciting/ excited).

二、改錯

1. I was so exciting to see you. ()
2. Is he interesting in painting? ()
3. I was very tiring today. ()
4. She isn't interested of reading. ()
5. I am bored of read this novel. ()

三、翻譯

1. 這個故事很有趣。

2. Kiki 對看電影感到興奮。

3. David 是個有趣的男孩。

4. 我昨晚很驚訝看到我的英文老師。

3. 我妹妹對讀書感到厭煩。

4. 那是部無聊的電影。
